### List of Licenses Expiring in October, 1875.

RETAIL. CAHU..... 4-Priel & Laine, Port St, Honolule 8-Ah You, Kalibi, Kora. s-Whiler & Co., cor Queen & Port Sts. Hom He-Ah Wana, Morchant St. Honolula. 10-Wong Go & Co. Nauanu St. Honolulu, 20-Chao. Erkurt, Fort St. Honolulu, 16-F.O Hall & Son, cor King & Fort Sts, Hen. 11 Ed Hoffmann, Merchant St. Renoluin. 16-Ne Cheng & Co., Numanu St. Honolulu. 13-Ab Sin, Horiz, Koolampokis, II-M Pallips & Co., Kashumanu St. Henolulu 28-J T Waterhouse, Queen St. Honolulu. E-Abn. Kalaman Fres.

8-NL Austin, Onemes, Hilo. II-Afong & Achuck, Kaupakues, Hilo 25-F C Actions, Kullus, Kota Akan, 3-John Worth, Pilhoton, Hilo.

EAUAL 28-Holwana, Bambel. Wholesale. 3. Boller & Co., Queen St, Hemobalu

6. Chuian & Co., Numanu St. Honolain. 10-EO Hall & Son, cor King & Port Sts. 31-Afong & Achork, Nuvanu St, Honolulu. Retail Spirits.

T-James Gods, Empire House, Ropolnin Wholesale Spirits. Distilling.

1-John McKeague, Heeia, Koolan poko. Victualing. 2-Ab Chal, Nunanu St, Hon 26-A Walter, Labalon, Mani. Fire Arms.

10-J H Black, Kons, Oabu. at 2 Thisens. Di-Young Shrong. Auction. 2-Then W Everett, Island of Maul.

Horse, 2—Allah Herbert, Nos. 60 & 60, 5-A P Kanokus, No. 13. 26-Cinclin, Nov. 24 & 15. 21-John Pint, Nov. 26 & 27. -Kumaka (w.) Nos. 14, 19, d: 20

Bont. 22 John Baker, Labaina, Mart. Butcher.

1-W T Cooper, Makawao, Mari. 1-Julian Josse, North Kobala, Hawali. 7-J M Kesapani, " = 7-G Waller, Honolulu. 2-Alema, Makawao, Mani. 20-John Bisker, Labous Mani.

57-George Bell, North Kohals, Hawall Shipping.
25—George Williams, Honolelu, Oaku.

Cake Peddling. T-Ab His 14-Ab How.

In. France II. HUTCHINGOY has been this day ap-pointed Physician of the Insane Asylum and Port Physi-cian of the Port of Houshin, vice Dr. G. Troussau re-signed.

W. L. Mornowytz,
Minister of the Interior Interior Office, Sept. 19th, 1875,

Mr. Jwo. E. Bruss has this day been appointed Agent to east Marriage Libertons for the District of Kenn, Island of W. L. MORITONUA.
Minister of the Interio

Mr. Enwarp Printrox has been this day appointed

piace of Mr. L. McCully, resigned.

W. L. McEHONUA, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 14th, 1874. Mn. Z. Sinks has been this day appointed Agent to take examining ments to Constructs for labor to the District of

meknow belgements to Cuntinuts for asser in the Dairies of Hamilel, Island of Kanal, W. L. MOERONUA, Minister of Interior, Interior Office, Sept. 17th, 1875 PUBLIC NOTICE.—On the Titl Sept. 1875, the then Minise of the Interior continued the public against tresposating any isovernment land to this Kingdoon by the unauthor sed centiling of Ember or wood, or otherwise despoiling said such of Lieute southern productions. As the above notice as been soliday disregarded in many districts of the 18.

it cannot be the material productions. As the fiber material productions, as been totally disregarded in many districts of the issue, at her attention of the public is again called to the mater, and notice is hereby given that anybody disregarding and hereafter will be prosecuted to the full extent of the full exten The following persons have been commis-

CARU Honolulu George H. Luce Eve a Walanna John K. Uranna Walanna J. Armara E colamboa Punklalani. Koolampoko W. C. Lame. Ha WAH Hilo G. W. A. Rapal. Puna T. E. Eldaria. Kana H. Cooper. North Kona H. Cooper. North Kona H. M. T. Martin. South Kona H. W. T. Martin. South Kona R. P. Krikahi. Hamakua J. O. Kuwebe. MAUJ Labahua J. O. Kuwebe. MAUJ Labahua J. Aholo. Mahawao J. A. Kuukan. Hama Hamakua J. A. Kuukan. Hamakuani. Kuicoa J. A. Kuukan. J. A. Kuukan.	zion 560 of the Civil Code:	
Pura T. F. Hidaya.  Kaso W. T. Martin.  South Kona H. Cooper.  Sorth Kona D. H. Nahlun.  North Kohala Ja. Wood.  South Kohala R. P. Knikabl.  Hamakun C. Williams.  MAUI-Labahu J. O. Kuwebe.  Walluku L. Abolo.  Makawae J. A. Kaukan.  Hana P. Kamal.  MOLOKAI & LANAI S. Kupihea.  KAT Al-Wahnee L. H. Kapunial.  Koloo Palakainti.  Lihine S. W. Wilcori.	Nwa a Walanto Walaba Fordanica	John K. Unauna. J. Armara. Parkialant
Malawae J. A. Kutkat.  Malawae J. A. Kutkat.  Hana P. Kamal.  MOLOKAI & LANAI	Form Enn South Kom. North Rom. North Kohain South Kohain	T. F. Ridaria. W. T. Martin. H. Cooper. D. H. Nahtru, Jas. Wood. R. P. Knikabi.
MOLOKAI & LANAI S. Kupiles.  KATAI — Watness I. H. Kapuniai.  Kolos — Pulakainti.  Libine S. W. Wilcox.	Makawao Hasa	J. A. Katikan.
Libine B. W. Wilcox.	MOLOKAI & LANAI	S. Kupihes.
Nilban Kabu Kama.	Ethne Amazola Hanglei	S. Kamahalo, A. S. Wilcox.

Rep't of Finance, Aug. 24, 1875. Minister of Finance Supreme Court-October Term, 1875.

BEFORE Mr. JUSTICE JUST. Rex vs. Kalechano. The Attorney General moved that the prisoner be arraigned for judgment, but did not press for a beavy sentence. The Court thereupon sentenced the prisoner to puy a fine of \$5, and costs of Court.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE HARRIS J. Mesk ir., et al vs. Mahiai et al. Electment. The jury after nearly an hour's absence returned a unanimous verdict for the defendant. W. C. Jones for plaintiffs, E. Preston and E. T. O'Hallaran for de-

6-The full Court sat for a short time to arrange the order of hearing of cases in Banco. Avery et al. vs. steamship "Cyphrenes"-set for the 14th instant.

Resons Mr. Joseph Jone. 7-Rez vs. W. S. Kapahukula and Nanohoanu. Adultary. The jury in this case returned a unanimone verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced Kapahukula to pay a fine of \$40 and costs \$19.72 and Nanoboanu to a fine of \$20 and costs \$19.73.

F. G. Padeken vs. H. B. Jackson. Demurrer and plea argued and submitted. W. C. Jones for plaintiff A. S. Hartwell for defendant. 11th., plea adjudged

S. H. H. Chas, Karaina vs. A. A. Haalelea Tried in part and the Court adjourned until 9th instant when the jury in one hour and 10 minutes re. invest a worded for the plaintiff, damages \$125. Exceptions noted. A. S. Bartwell for plaintiff, B. H. Stanley for defendant.

J. R. Williams vs. H. Hackfeld & Co. Exceptions to the ruling of Chief Justice Alien refusing new trial at the July term. Cases beard and submitted. A. 5. Hartwell for defendant on exceptions. W. C. Jones for plaintiff.

11-H. R. Jackson vs. F. G. Padeken. Action of Turt. Tried and a ununimous verdict for the plaintiff. Damages \$1000. The jury were out exactly one hour,

Ms. Ereron:-Having seen a translation from the Lubus Honeis in the P. C. Advertiser of Oct. 2. I would like to say something about my experience while in the Queen's Hospital under the care of Dr. McKibbin. I entered the Hospital Aug. 18, 1873 and remained there until Oct. 27 of the same year, during that time I had many opportunities of observing the treatment of the patients. The translation in the P. C. Advertiser I consider without any foundation whatever and a base tabrication. My own cure I feel was due as much to the gentlemanstment of Dr. McKibbin as to ble medical skill. And his manner was not an exception in my Respectfully yours
R. V. HUSBANDS.

Mr. Entron.-The Hart spoken of in the Advertier of last week, as panting after the water brooks at Kapena falls, is the same Hart who sacisted largely in srecting and adorateg the new Government offices Lungillo Mansoleum, and other undertakings

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13. Our hard-headed contemporary still persists in the idea of a "tank" in Nunanu vallev, where all the water that ever may be required by the town may be held in store. He thinks us "flippant," and is certain that we "have given no consideratior to the subject on which we vapor." By the bye, "vapor is a good word to use in a discussion on the water supply. It has an appropriate look, even if it be utterly meaningless in the conpection. One of the definitions we have been accustomed to 'attach to the word is "to boast" or "vaunt," but as the Advertises cannot have used it in this sense, we are forced to the conclusion that by virtue of some poetic license, he has engrafted a new mean ing of his own onto the word. Our contemporary's plan, even granting that it would entail no risks, and that it would work as well as he anticipates, would be only a make-shift, and as such, we still maintain, would be "immensely expensive." The first cost of three miles of ten-inch pipe would not be a cent less than \$50,000, while it is doubtful if the reservoir could be built, and the necessary labor performed, short of \$25,000 more. Now \$75,000 for a temporary make-shift would be "paying dear for the whistle." We call the plan a make-shift, because it would merely afford a transient alleviation to our trouble, and the removal of the cows would still be our ultimate resource. It would possibly prove "immensely expensive" to buy out the rights of dairy-men and other land-owners occupying the water-shed of the valley, if it were necessary to do so at their own extravagant valuations, but by act of legislature the property can be had for its actual present value, and one thing is certain, viz: its value will never be less than it is now, but it will inevitably increase year by year. We believe that these private rights could be obtained now for

Two correspondents in our last issue questioned the authority, if any, for the disbursement of money from the public treasury for the building of a new steamer. In looking the matter up, we find that the Legislative Assembly of 1872, with the approval of the King, enacted the following:

a sum considerably short of \$75,000.

"Section 1. The Minister of the Interior is here y authorized to purchase or to contract for the allding of a steamer for the performance of the inter island steam service and to pay therefor a sum not exceeding eighty thousand dollars; provided that such steamer shall possess good sea going qualities, and shall be competent to perform the trip ound Hawaii each and every week.

Section 2. In order to carry out the provisions of this Act the Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized to draw on the Minister of Finance to an amount not exceeding eighty thousand dollars, and the Minister of Finance is hereby authorized to pay such drafts out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

This Act was approved on the 29th day of July, 1872; the same day the appropriation Act was approved, the fourth Section of which reads: "The Minister of Finance shall not cause or allow to be paid from the Treasury, any money for objects not provided for by this law; provided however, that all sums temporarily deposited in the Treasury, for which Certificates of Deposit are issued, and the interest thereon, may be paid when due, without special appropriation for that object." By some oversight the amount for the building of the steamer was not inserted in the Appropriation Act, the usual course in such cases. It is known that the then Minister of the Interior could not be brought to see the necessity of purchasing a new steamer, although the friends of the Bill urged the want as an immediate and pressing one. The Bill authorizing the Minister to purchase or build a new steamer was intended as a backing to the appropriation, as a warrant or spur to an unwilling Minister.

That this Act, authorizing the purchase or building of a steamer, was not considered of a two-fold nature, that is an Appropriation Act as well, is evident from the fact that it was not returned as an unexpended balance in the report of the Minister of Finance to the Legislative Assembly of 1874.

Admit, if we please, that it was an Appropriation Act, the 2nd Section of the Appropriation Act of 1874 reads :

"The Minister of Finance shall credit the appropriations of the last Biennial Fiscal Period all the amounts appropriated by the Act, approved the 29th day of July, A. D. 1872, and remaining unexpended on the Sist, day of March, A. D. 1874, not therwise re-appropriated, and such amounts shall be deemed no langer available for the objects for which they were originally appropriated."

The Appropriation Act of 1874 contains no authorization for the disbursement of a dollar for building or purchasing a new steamer, neither was there any special Act enacted; but we find in the fourth section of the Appropriation Act the same mandatory clause. "The Minister of Finance shall not cause or allow to be paid from the Treasury any money for objects not provided for by this law . "

We are not advised that the Privy Council has ever stretched the provisions of the 15th Article of the Constitution, by which in case of "public disaster" it is authorized to provide for drawing moneys from the Public Treasury. to cover the expenditure for a new steamer.

When we consider that the Legislative Assembly will be convened within six months, it is perhaps better to wait and have a sufficient sum appropriated in a regular way, rather than take irregular short cuts to attain our end.

# Roads.

An accurate gauge of the degree of civilization of a country is its highways. It is well known that the Romans, those irrepressible pioneers in modern civilization, marked their conquests by substantial roads, many of which have lasted to the present time. In China, and Mexico, and other countries occupied by races having a civilization peculiar to themselves the same rule holds true; their roads are enumerated among the results of their enlightenment. And at the present time we find the greatest facilities for locomotion in Europe and America where the human race has made the greatest attainments. It is an exemplification of the law of cause and effect. A country occu- tability of moral distinctions; but the way he papers (weeklies) and reduced the postage pied by a savage people has no need of roads for there is no trade. Every man is fed and clothed by his own labor in hunting and gathering the spontaneous gifts of Nature. But This and some other expressions remind us of will be three-fourths of what they were lastwith a development of the industries which Paine's Aga of Reason, though the writer may thus proving that if the old rates had been reresult from civilization, it becomes impossible not have the least sympathy with Paine in his tained and prepayment required the revenue

rial wealth.

disfigure roads, and cause a great deal of un- desire for the new. necessary wear and tear to vehicles, on the other islands, even in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. This high degree of exellence is maintained by a judicious expenditure of the road-tax for the island, which does not amount to more than \$1,500 per annum. ber of ills for which it is said to be a sovereign No additional aid being asked for except when remedy. As it is readily propagated on these of Hon. D. McBryde and A. S. and S. W. Wilcox, and we wish that our road makers everywhere might be induced to emulate their

### Patents.

Our law permits the Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the King, to grant patthis is carrying the principles of protection a passer-by with their verdure. of the United States makes a valuable inven- by Dr. Miergues alone. tion his government grants him a patent for it | Eucalypsinthe is a tonic especially recon which affords him ample remuneration, or if mended for intermittent fevers, consumption, ents to foreigners.

never be granted to non-residents.

# The New Theology.

In the Islander of last week is an article under this heading copied from the Standard of the Cross. The writer of this essay is very much in favor of a new Theology, though he has no definite idea of this new theology. He says "It is an indefinite term, and even in the minds of those who use it, it does not have any formal existence." People are dissatisfied with theology is needed: and the writer asks, "Must we not hope that in our day some additions have been made to the slowly developing the writer is in a cloud; as we hope for some- ble. Until a glance has been had through its of the allied Powers. There can be little doubt that thing in the future, not in the present: "For pages, it would be difficult to imagine the great the Montenegrins would have been subdued in 1862 what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for ?" | progress made in this branch of industry during But notwithstanding the writer's uncertainty | the last decade, and seem still more wonderful of an advance, having been made in our day, in that the ratio of increase in Railroads from year Governments of Vienna and St. Petersburg. The ity," he goes on to say that, "the last half cen- We find that at the close of 1874 there had been simply a repetition of history. At the beginning of tury has been alowly developing a theology built in the United States and Territories 72,623 the year 1862 Servia streek for independence of that has seriously affected the old views." In his opinion Coleridge and Wordsworth are the ted in 1874. Of the aggregated railroads, Illitwo heralds of the new Theology. Who would nois had 6,759 miles, Pennsylvania 5,687, New have thought of these men in connection with York 5,260, Ohio \$,398, or together, 22,064 the new Theology! Wordsworth's writings Burns and Byron. And Coleridge, instead of the following general results; inaugurating a new theology, strove with all Gross earnings... Freight receipts his splendid powers to enable people to understand and embrace the old theology of the Bi-

It is concerning these men and such, we suppose, that the writer asks "Have not these men who held to their responsibility to God's laws tability of the moral universe, which exists, but from the very nature of things,"-have not plus net earning as stated. they been the men who have, under God's providence, done the most to purify our theol-

ogy 9" of similar character in this city. FARPLAY. exertions, hence originates barter, and com- dertook to emancipate mankind from the theol- or four millions of dollars.

merce. The interchange of the productions of ogy of the Bible, so this writer considers it "a different parts of the country occasions the lofty and noble ambition to emancipate man necessity for roads, and it naturally follows from this theology of consciousness in distinc that good roads, and rapid and easy transit, tion from that of reason," if any one can tell promote the growth of civilization and mate- what is meant by this expression. He says. "It is surely in the right direction that this The roads of this country are perhaps as theology of nature," as it is often called, good, as a general rule, as could be expected "points." "Those who have been influenced in a land so sparsely inhabited; but in many by the poetry of Wordsworth and the philosocases there might be a great improvement ef- phy of Coleridge, have relied upon the healthier fected by a little exercise of common sense. teachings of God's spirit in nature, and less Much skill in the science of engineering can- upon the results of the distorted, overwrought not of course be expected from our road super- and diseased consciousness." Thus does be visors with the small remuneration they re- leave the Bible out of the question, and decry ceive, but the public is entitled to the full consciousness the highest kind of evidence benefit of their judgement and faithfulness. and send poor mortals to the study of nature, In a recent trip to the island of Kauai we as though the teachings of God's spirit would were struck with the excellent condition of be more effectual and "healthier" there, than its roads. From Waimea to Hanalei, a dis- in meditating on the word of God. As " no one tance of nearly sixty miles, there is a carriage- having drunk old wine straightway desireth drive upon which the traveler bowls along as new," for he saith, "the old is better," so we mosthly as if he were driving in some well- say that the old theology of Moses, and David. kept park. One reason for the superiority of and Isaiah, and Christ, and John, and Paul, is the roads on Kausi is the general use of cul- better than any new Theology that any mortal verts, in the place of the open drains which can invent. Having tasted the old we have no

#### Medicinal Properties of the Euca. lyptus.

This wonderful tree appears to be a sort of natural patent-medicine, to judge from the numit becomes necessary to rebuild a bridge, or to | islands, and flourishes as well as on its native engage in some work of like magnitude. We heath, we would recommend owners of unocwould mention as deserving special credit for cupied lands to start plantations of it. Now is on. The yield of fire-wood, of itself, will soon pay for the investment, not to mention other advantages. Such lots as that manker of King number of acres, and is at present of no earthly | er by Government. benefit to man or beast, might with a small exents for a term of years not exceeding ten to pense be converted into lovely groves which any inventor even though he be a citizen of would shed their prophylactic influences on the some foreign country. Now it strikes us that adjacent population, and delight the eye of the

trifle too far. The government is carried on for It is to a Corsican doctor M. Regulus Carlotti, the good of its citizens, and not for the advan- and Dr. Miergues, of Bouffarik (Algeria,) that tage and benefit of the inhabitants of foreign | we are indebted for a series of extended obsercountries. Every government takes care of vations and experiments on the medicinal proits own, granting various privileges and im- perties of the eucalyptus, more especially with ber of society is obliged to contribute his mer and Winter when this malady was more share toward the support of the government. common than usual in Corsica, M. Carlotti was But the subjects of foreign powers do nothing enabled to test the powers of his new mediwhat reason or justice is there in granting great care and increasing the dose only after tails hardship on the citizens of this country? fusions and decoctions of the leaves were most It is universally acknowledged that the right satisfactory. In some respects the remedy was of an inventor in his invention is limited. more efficacious than quinine, preventing a re-Government allows him to control it for a few lapse, which quinize often fails to do. Other talent, and to reimburse him for the time and eucalyptus, and it would be almost impossible money spent in developing it, after which it be- to specify the numerous medicines and mediomes public property. No one can therefore caments discovered by these indefatigable pioleny that there may be limitations of territo- neers in a new field. We are told of a list of

he can show upon the expiration of the patent rheumatism, scrofula; eucalyptol, in the form that this has not been the case, the term is of a pill or a lozenge, has been found exceedextended. The requirements of justice have ingly efficacious in throat and lung diseases; been satisfied, and it is a work of supercroga- while a third is a substitute for the well-known tion for this or any other government to per- taffetas Anglais, or court plaster. The eucamit him to patent his invention in its territory. | lypaster has a most refreshing and agreeable Some of the powers of Europe view this mat- odor, as, indeed, possess all the other medicater in its proper light and refuse to grant pat- ments. Then there is cucalyptus tea, eucalyptus cigarettes, also medicinal; anti-rheumatic To illustrate the matter let us take the case eucalyptus oil, eucalyptus wine, eucalyptus of Weston's New Centrifugal. In granting soap, &c., each stated to have some specific patent for this machine the government has quality to recommend it. But the uses of the prejudiced the planters of the country in com- blue-gum tree do not stop here. Various preselling them either to pay an extravagant parations have been made up for artistic purprice for it, or to use inferior machines, while poses, and a full account of them was given by Mr. Weston has derived no proportionate bene- Dr. Miergues in "La Science pour tous, fit from it, as the price has operated as a vir- March 30, 1872. Tracing paper of unusual tual bar to the sale of the machines here. The excellence is one of these, and in insect drying has invested himself with the noble views and genprice demanded for them is about \$1000, and preserving a preparation of encalyptol is whereas, could they be manufactured here, most useful, also for the purpose of preserving they could be sold for six or seven hundred natural or anatomical specimens, the peculiar dollars. As the government has full discre- advantage of the new method being that the tionary powers in the premises, there is per- color is thereby retained. Paper soaked in euhaps no occasion for an alteration in the law, calyptus oil and pressed upon printed matter or but in the interests of purchasers here as well engraving receives an accurate copy, and in as of manufacturers, we think patents should this way Dr Miergues has copied many pages of rare old books. Examples of this curious process are numerous. Of course, these must be taken as only instances inter alia, and the fact borne in mind that the attention of scientific men has only been recently turned to the study of the eucalyptus. We may, therefore, expect many more discoveries of a similar nature in process of time.

American Railroads. In Poor's Railroad Manual for 1875, we have the old historic schools," and therefore a new | a mass of tabulated figures and other information relating to railroad construction in the United States, which renders it exceptionally valuable as a book of reference. Its data is all the Greek insurrection would in all probability have doctrine of Christianity ?" This shows that from authentic sources, and consequently relia- proved a failure had it not been for the intervention the slowly developing doctrine of Christian- to year should be sq uninterruptedly steady. present attitude of the Danubian Principalities is miles of railway, of which 1,940 were construc- Mosiem rule. Montenegro, Moldavia and Wallachia miles. The Manual gives reports of the busicontain about as much Theology as those of of 69,273 miles of railways in 1874, with key was constrained to yield to a diplomatic pressure

67,042,942 4,221,763,594 1,990,997,486 2,289,766,108

Average cost per mile The net earnings for 1874 were \$0,000,000 | The Prince of Servia, next to the Khedive of Egypt, and the freedom of their reason, who have en- greater than in 1873. The tonnage moved was is the most important of the vassais of the Sublime deavored to base their theology on the immu- greater, but the rates received were less. The cost of operating was so much reduced as to "not by the will of God, nor by the will of man, cover the falling off in receipts and leave a sur-

POSTAGE.-Last year the postage received by the United States Government from news-When the writer speaks of the moral uni- papers amounted to a little under eleven hundverse existing "not by the will of God," &c., red thousand dollars. Congress last winter we suppose that he simply refers to the immu- abolished all postage upon nine-tenths of the expresses it is unfortunate, as some readers upon the remainder to two cents per pound inmight understand it as meaning that the moral stead of about six, but required prepayment. universe exists in spite of the will of God. The result shows that the receipts this year for men to supply all their wants by their own efforts to destroy the old theology. A Paine un- from newspapers would have been some three

### CORRESPONDENCE.

HALL OF THE HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT, October Sth., 1875. DRAB MADAM: I am directed by the Board of presentatives of the Honolulu Fire Department to communicate to yourself and your children their sympathy and condolence in the death of your late nented husband, Hon. E. H. Boyd. Words are of little avail in an affliction like

yours, and we would not intrude on your sorrow but to assure you of the high estimation in which he was held by each member of the Department, and of sincere sorrow we feel for his loss. In the performance of the duties of Foreman and cogineer, -offices which he ship filled for several

years, his genial manners and efficiency endeared him all, and in his death the Department has lost a valued member and a true friend. Permit us then dear madam to assure you that we

deeply aymnathize with you in your bereavement and feel that we are sharers in your grief.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, CHAR T GULICE. Secretary Hosolulu Fire Department.

CHAS. T. GULICK Esq., Secretary Honolulu Fire Department.

DEAR SIR: I am to receipt of your letter of the 8th. Please return to the Board of Representatives. of the Honolain Fire Department my sincere thanks and those of my children for your kind words of sympathy to those left behind to mourn the Irrepaable loss of so kind a husband, father and friend. Be assured, if words like yours cannot alleviate grief and sorrow, they will at least give us strength to bear the same and atimulate my children to follow the example set by their deceased father I am dear sir, most respectfully yours,

MARIA A. BOTD. Honoluia, October 11th., 1975.

MR. EDITOR :- " Common Sense" has had a good this praise-worthy state of affairs, the names | the proper time as the Winter rains are coming | deal to say heretofore, that we should progress, and not go backwards, now he begins to talk about 'rhabdomancy" he has evidently become confused and it is not surprising when a man has steam on the brain. I wish he would confine himself to the sub street, between the residence of the Hon. J. ject at issue instead of boring us with his senseless Moanauli and the stream, which comprises a twaddle on the topic of the building of a new steam-

He says, I do not disprove any of his arguments, I cannot see that he has made any, or advanced a sound idea that has any bearing on the subject. He has talked a good deal about New Zealand and other countries, who have run steamers and leaugurated a mighty system of rallway-now, I would inform him, that all Governments assist such enterprise when it becomes necessary for the good of the people, but not in the way of running the business on grants of land &c. Again he tells us that the peo ple are ciamorous for the Government to supply unities in consideration of which every mem- regard to intermittent fever. During a Sum- them with public works, no doubt of it, especially this steamer ring, but the fax payers have had enough of this kind of work, and desire no more of it.

If the building of a steamer is such an urgent necessity and is so popular with the public, I see no for the support of our government, therefore cines to the utmost, beginning, of course with reason why the stock, would not be taken up at once by them and relieve the Government from them priveleges especially when the act en- renewed trials. The results obtained from in- great annoyance and trouble, as they have no money in the treasury for this object-and no appropriation for same, and cannot act in the premises until the meeting of the next Legislative Assembly,

The remarks of "Commons" are sound-an interyears for the purpose of stimulating inventive diseases are amenable to the influence of the those who enjoy the loxury pay the bills. I believe this is a sound principle, and worthy to be mitsted. Again, he informs the public that he proposes to have as much confidence in the Government as I have. I have not proposed that the Government should build a steamer, but I believe that they have ry as well as limitations of time. If a citizen | twenty-four medical preparations discovered | good sense enough not to be gulled into it, to please this soft-horned steamer ring.

Furthermore he says, the Government are too ound to out new wine into old bottles, the wine being out, new bottles will not be required, which will be a big saving to the Government. In a former communication he told us a new steamer was an urgent necessity, now he says the question arises, (I thought it had arisen some years ago, I shall we have a steamer or a tea-pot. I agree with him, and as we have got the tea-pot Kilanea which has answered all purposes for a long time and no doubt will continue to we will stick by her, until the country is in a more prosperous condition, and our needs for a

Before I close, I would propound the following interrogatory: If \$200 worth of iron, upon which a retailers profit had been made, was wrought up in the rough at an expense of \$1000 for labor. At the same rate, what would the engine and bollers of a 600 ton steamer cost. Perhaps "Common Sense" who is skilled in figures, will favor the public with the desired information.

I return my best wishes for the welfare of "Com mon Sense," and as he has become regenerated, and erous sentiments that existed in the snoch in which his great great grandfather prospered, I trust he will eafter avoid the steamer ring. MALIBINA

accounts of the Herzegovinan insurrection come either

### The Turkish Question. Notwithstanding the fact that most of the direct

from Vienna or Trieste, sources unfriendly to the insurgents, those accounts show clearly that the uprising against Turkish rule is something more than a mere local disturbance. Instead of this it assumes the dimensions of a general revolt against the authority of the Porte. Even the news derived from these suspicious sources shows that the Turks were defeated after well-contested battles at Stolatz and Nevesinie. There is no doubt at all that the Hernegovinan rebels have received aid from the Montenegrins and the Servians. And yet it is quite certain that Turkey, if left free to act without diplomatic pressure from Austria or Russia would be able to put down the insurrection. The Porte, when left free from outside nterference, has always shown its ability to suppress insurrections of this kind. Its regular troops are more than a match in the long run for the irregi lar levies of the revolting Christian provinces. Even if Austria and Russia had not intervened. Servia won independence not so much by her own strength and prowess as through the moral support of the joined in the movement; but in a single campaign the Tarks demonstrated their ability to suppress the insurrection if left to deal with their rebels free from foreign interference. No such immunity was vouchsafed them. Russia and Austria stepped in and Turwhich, under the circumstances, could not be resisted, This led to the practical recognition of the independence of the Montenegrins and the Servians. The Purfe agreed to the union of the Principalities and stipulated to withdr-w the Turkish garrisons from Servia. Some six weeks ago Milan, Prince of Servia, went to Vienna in person to confer with the Austrian 60,425 Government in regard to the revolt in Herzegovina. Ports. Though his subjects number less than two milliors, the population is homogeneous; they speak the same language; they have the same traditions, ately proud of their ancestry and their "blood." They have achieved their independence by their own valor. They have a grand historic past, the contem plation of which causes them to look forward to a future ao less imposing. Servin was once an "Empire" which stretched from the Adriatic to the Danube. The memory of Stephen H. Dushan still lives among the Servian persentry as the names of Wallace and Bruce live in the traditions of Scotland. The insurrection may be put down, but it ought not to be put down. The rule of Mohammedan power in Europe is an anomaly. The Mussulmans have no business in Euroce as the governors of Christian populations. European Turkey," or !" Turkey in Europe" is a designation that inevitably suggests disagreeable refirstions. Let us hope that the courage of the insur-rectionists and the wisdom of European diplomacy may remove the amomaly.

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWASIAN JISLANDS. In Pricests. To the matter of the Em-orable of the Employment of the Control of Souther of Souther of edition for allowance of Sections, See Surge, and Sand charles of property. At chambers, Sefter the Hom. Date C. Harris. Associate Souther of the Superior Court

On reading and filling the petition and accounts of Chos. R. Blatogi, the big Arthrang is the Sains R. Party, sevening of the will and codied (except the 6th clause thereof) of His Majoray Lamadho, decounted, wherein he can at he always by after, and that order may be made and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands in the perverse thereto subject, and discharging into and his section from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that THURNDAY, the History of Newtonians is the first at 10 dyings a. M., before the said further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that THURNDAY, the History of Newtonians is beareful spinlisted as the three said place for the hearing said petition and incommis, and that of persons inherented may then and there appear and show clause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may they have, why the same should not be granted, and may have the retifence as as who are sested to the said property. And that this order, in the Russian and Hamadha languages, be published in the Kuskas and Hamadha Chaette, newspapers printed and published in Hemanica, for three successive weeks previous to the disse therein appointed fir said leaving.

Dated at Homeirto, H. L., this san dry of October, A. D. 1875.

Attest:

Dec. R. Barre and Dec. Certafor of the respection Court.

Itsel: Justice of the Supreme Court.
Juo. E. Rarmann, Dep. Clerk of Supreme Court. 581-51 SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAHAN

to sell read estate.

On resulting and filling the pelliton of S. B. Pule of said the contain, the administrator of the estate of Julia Boothiate of said Herotelius, because it, interface, praying for a Bernee to set is pursel of read sands belonging to the said estate, situate on Smith Street, Herodoliu, described in Royal Patent, No. 195, and setting facth certain form resours why such read estate should be said.

It is hereby indered, that all persons interested in the said estate, appear techne to fiver to TUTENDAT the light that of NOVEMBERS, A. D. 1875, at 10 a closes. M., at the Court Hosse, in Honocoliu, then and finder to show a course those, in the said court Hosse, in Honocoliu, then and finder to show a course.

nd extre.
It is further ordered that a copy of talk order be pub-Cashed at least three successive weeks before the said of hearing in the English and Hawmins languages, in if Hawailars (easets and Khokas, newspapers published three-inth succession). A. FRANCISJUDD,

JNA E. BARNARD, Deputy Clerk. Honoinia, 18th September, 1872. 165-31

SUPERIE COURT OF THE HAWAHAN INLANDS—In Probate. In the matter of the estate AI, late of Honolisis, Calin, accusant, intendate Azambers, before Mr. Justice Harris, order of none to consider of accusance of accusance

property.

On reading and filling the petition and accounts of Alms, Administrator of the estate of Al, lare of Homelein, decreased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$4.56.50, and changes intravely with \$138.63, and cake that the same may be made of distribution of the property remaining in the hands in the persons thereto cuttled, and discharging in the name in the persons thereto cuttled, and discharging in mand his sureties from all further responsibility is such a discharge.

Traint.

Lels ordered, that Monday, the leddar of November, A. D. 1873, at 10n ofcheck A. M., before the said Junctic as Chambers, in the Court Rome, at Hemioniu, be and the amin hereby is appointed as the firm and place for hearing aid petition and accessible, and that all persons liminated may then and there appear and show came, if any they have, why the sense should not be granted, and may been any evidence as to who are excitted in the said preparate vidence as to who are excitted in the said property. And that this urder, in the English language, he published in the Hawminst transits, as wapager princip and published in Mondains. for three suggestions were sense previous to the time therein appointed for said bearing. Dated at Honolana, H. L., time 21st day of september, A. D. 1875.

Allest: Justice of the Supermore Court,

CHAS C HARRIS,
Watern R Seat, Clark of the Supreme Com-IN CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND I JUDICIAL DISTRICT, Hassalian Balanda, In the matter of the estade of his Ex. P. NAHAOLELVA, of La-hains, Matti, decreased.

maint of the estate of the Ex. P. SARACE, ELVA, of Labalma, Math. decreased.

On hearing and filling the petition of Kin Milesolving and Mrs Faring Young Kandankainni, praying that the last will and instancest of His Ex. P. Sahantena, of Labalma Mani. R. L. deconsects, he uthersted to promote, and that letters testamentary be insued to the petitioners are received under the will!

It is nothered, that WEINENDAY the hidder of NOV Exp. HERL 1875, At 10 s. M. at the Court frame in Labalma, he mid the same in hereity set apart as the time and given for hearing the sail petition and any september that may be offered thereto; and it preconst intrastrated in the sail salate, are hereby mounted to attend.

ARM. FORNANDER,

Chruitlindge Ind Jud. District.

Labalma, Sept 28th, 1875.

Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION mucd out of the Supreme Court of Law and Equit will of R. M. Hinney, plainted, for \$160 on, again taking Sevens, defendant, I have brised upon an shall expose for eace, at 15 o'clock nears, at Allesiant Masson SATURDAY the 26 day of OCTURES, all the right title, and interest of the mid defendant in and to the fire All that Piece or Parcel of Land sinute in

Honodulo, Supt. 2d, 1873. The above Sale is postpooed to SATUKDAT, OUT. 18th Hosolulu, Oct. 1st, 1873.

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## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED here to give NOTICE that I am about to have Homeson. I have thin approximately to thank my folerada in this feet past forces of the commend to the public as my successor DR. F. B. HUTCHINSON, when I believe he he worthy of these confidence. I have transferred to for. Which have more manner one man to the first Street, which will on and from the far of the both of the carried on by him. Until I bears Between of the hand he has provided to the hand to be applied to meet any published at the Fort Street Office, in curvoscition with be. Horselmann.

556-138. DR. G. TROUNDAGE.

DR. P. R. HUTCHINGON WILL ON AND From the last of Octuber, entry as the bestern as held by lir. Trousmous, at the Office in Port Street, what he will be happy to receive patients. Residence, exten-of Numana and Kohni Streets. His has

DR. TROUBSEAU BEGS TO GIVE SOTICE

Notice! NOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN TO ALL PER

| Hono info, Sept. 21, 1873, 548-41

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